NOVEMBER 24, 1775. THE NUMBER 43.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the miniſterial troops and navy in America, ſince laſt March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them, alſo the number and value of the veſſels, inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained, alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent.---That mr. *Deane*, mr. *J. Adams*, and mr. *Wythe*, be a committee for this purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

N. B. *The above committee requeſt that all perſons in the united colonies, poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 16, 1775.

IT being judged neceſſary that a GENERAL CONVENTION ſhould be ſpeedily held, I have thought fit, purſuant to the directions of the laſt Convention, to appoint *Friday* the firſt day of *December* for that purpoſe, when a full meeting of the delegates, at the town of *Richmond*, is earneſtly deſired by their

Moſt obedient ſervant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

MR. *John Lazewell* having ſignified to me his inability to continue ſigning the treaſury notes, I have appointed mr. *William Norvell* to ſucceed him in that buſineſs; and mr. *Matthew Davenport*, who was appointed to fill up the notes, being by accident rendered incapable of proſecuting that work for the preſent, I have appointed mr. *William Ruſſell* in his ſtead. RO. C. NICHOLAS. treaſurer.

MR. PURDIE,

PERMIT a farmer, more verſed in matters of huſbandry than politicks, but anxious for the ſucceſs of America in the preſent conteſt with Great Britain, to lay before the publick ſome plain obſervations relating to our commercial oppoſition. We have ſeen the non-importation agreement zealouſly ſupported, and generally ſubmitted to. The non-exportation has now taken place, and demands our vigilant attention. In the proſecution of this meaſure, ſucceſs is almoſt certain. In war, the event is doubtful; and the meaſure, however juſt, to be lamented by the friends of humanity and their country. It has been ſhewn, it can be demonſtrated, that the direct and circuitous commerce of Britain with her colonies amounts to more than a third of her whole trade. Deprive her of this great and conſtant ſtream of wealth, and you hazard her bankrupcy. No country upon earth can, at this time, furniſh the materials Great Britain uſed to draw from her colonies, and which afforded ſuch ample employment for her ingenious artiſts. Where can ſhe ſuddenly find a vent for the large quantities of manufactures America uſed to conſume! New channels of commerce are not haſtily opened. In this operation, other ſtates, now in poſſeſſion of the buſineſs, muſt be ſupplanted. In her American trade, Britain ſtood alone, and unrivalled. For many years paſt, great part of Europe has depended on America for bread. Ireland has been greatly beholden to her, and Great Britain not a little. I would not be underſtood to inſinuate, that Great Britain does not produce grain enough for her own uſe. I know that generally ſhe doth, and to ſpare; but it is well known, that, for a number of years paſt, Britain hath not yielded her uſual abundance, or foreign demand has been ſo great as to encourage large exports, otherwiſe the price of wheat would not, *communibus annis*, fluctuate between five ſhillings and ſixpence and eight ſhillings per buſhel, and ſometimes, in particular counties, higher. In the beſt years, Britain does not produce more grain than ſufficient to feed her inhabitants fifteen or ſixteen months; and in unfavourable years, ſhe has little or none to ſpare. Suppoſe, then, a total ſtop of American wheat and flour. What will probably be the conſequence? The probable conſequence will be, an increaſed demand for thoſe articles in the different markets of Europe; the increaſed demand creates competition; competition raiſes the price (already the ſubject of complaint) bread being extravagantly dear, trade languiſhing, and a number of hands are idle for want of the employment afforded by the American commerce. Diſcontent, clamour, and commotion, will enſue. Theſe conſequences naturally beget each other, and will inevitably happen if the American produce is kept from market ſix months. I bring not under conſideration the conſequence of this meaſure to the inhabitants of the Weſt India iſlands, whoſe exiſtence as a people depends upon ſupplies from the continent, and in whoſe proſperity Britain is deeply intereſted. Had the laſt proved a bad year of harveſt in Europe, the conſideration, under a ſtop of American exports, would be truly afflicting to every benevolent mind. As therefore ſo much depends on our keeping the American produce from market, let us ſhow we have the virtue to make the ſacrifice, and decline ſelling our commodities, unleſs for internal conſumption; but, leſt there ſhould be among us thoſe who, preferring private intereſt to publick good, ſhall diſpoſe of their proviſions to enterpriſing traders, the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations ſhould exert their authority in preventing ſuch practiſes, by prohibiting any of theſe articles from being waterborn, which will effectually ſuppreſs the miſchief. In this meaſure, however, the confederated colonies ſhould act in concert; for which purpoſe ſomething of the ſort ſhould come recommended from the Congreſs, if the delegates think the temper of their conſtituents will bear the reſtriction, otherwiſe it would be partial, injurious, and ineffectual.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of Henrico county, on Monday the 6th of November 1775, for the purpoſe of electing a committee, agreeable to ordinance of Convention, upon cloſing the ballot, a majority of votes appeared for the following gentlemen, viz. Peter Winſton, Nathaniel Wilkinſon, Turner Southall, Martin Burton, Samuel Price, Richard Adams, Joſhua Storrs, Joſeph Lewis, Daniel Price, John Hales, Thomas Pleaſants, reverend Miles Selden, Daniel Lawrence Hylton, Samuel Duval, Thomas Proſſer, Abraham Cowley, David Bowles, Julius Allen, Richard Randolph, doctor John Powell, and Iſaac Younghuſband, who are accordingly appointed a committee as aforeſaid; after which, 15 members being preſent, formed a meeting.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the reverend Miles Selden be appointed chairman to this committee.

Reſolved, that John Beckley be appointed clerk.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that no proviſion, fuel, or naval ſtores, be allowed to be water-born, from this county, without the permiſſion of the Hon. Committee of Safety firſt had and obtained for that purpoſe.

Zachariah Rowland, who ſtood bound with Samuel Duval, gent. his ſecurity, in the penalty of 100l. payable to the members of the laſt committee, and their ſucceſſours, upon condition of his complying with a reſolution of the committee made the 14th of October laſt, to prohibit his exporting a quantity of proviſion and fuel, ſhipped on board a veſſel, of which he is part owner, from this county to Norfolk, or lower down James river than Jameſtown, without the permiſſion of the Hon. Committee of Safety, this day appeared, and prayed an inquiry into his conduct upon that occaſion, and that this committee would bear teſtimony of the guilt or innocence thereof to the publick. He then produced an extract from the proceedings of the Hon. Committee of Safety, alſo a certificate under the hand of colonel Patrick Henry, from which, and the teſtimony of capt. John Kerr, a witneſs who was ſworn and examined, it appears that the ſaid Zachariah Rowland waited upon the Hon. Committee of Safety to know their determination reſpecting his veſſel, and that upon finding they were of opinion that ſhe ought not to proceed to Norfolk with the ſaid proviſions and fuel, he ſent different written meſſages to his partner, John Leonard, then on board the ſaid veſſel, at the mouth of Archer's Hope creek, appriſing him of the determination of that honourable body, and of their common danger, in caſe of a non-compliance therewith. It alſo appears, that all the ſaid written meſſages reached the hands of the ſaid John Leonard, and that, notwithſtanding the ſame, and all the diligence and precaution the ſaid Zachariah Rowland could make uſe of to prevent it, the veſſel actually proceeded in the night

time with the ſaid proviſion and fuel on board to Norfolk, of which mr. Rowland immediately gave information to the Hon. Committee of Safety. It farther appears, that in a ſhort time after, two tenders from the navy came up to the mouth of Archer's Hope creek and ſeized two other veſſels, which were in the ſame predicament with mr. Rowland's. Upon conſideration of which, this committee are unanimouſly of opinion that the procedure of the ſaid veſſel as above-mentioned, contrary to the determination of the Hon. Committee of Safety, was not done with the privity, knowledge, or conſent, of the ſaid Zachariah Rowland; but that he has done every thing in his power to comply therewith, and throughout the whole of his conduct upon that occaſion manifeſted himſelf a real friend to the rights and liberties of his country. And the ſaid Zachariah Rowland, and Samuel Duval, his ſecurity, are diſcharged from their recognizance above-mentioned, which is hereby declared to be void.

By order of the committee.

JOHN BECKLEY, clerk.

Mr. PURDIE,

HERE you have a proclamation that will at once ſhow the *baſeneſs* of lord Dunmore's heart, his *malice* and *treachery* againſt the people who were *once* under his government, and his *officious* violation of all law, juſtice, and humanity; not to mention his *arrogating* to himſelf a power which neither he can aſſume, nor any power upon earth inveſt him with.

——*Not in the legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd
*In evils, to top D****e.*

By his EXCELLENCY, *&c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever enterained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between *Great Britain* and this colony, without being compelled, *by my duty*, to this moſt diſagreeable, but now abſolutely neceſſary ſtep, rendered ſo by a body of armed men, unlawfully aſſembled, firing on his majeſty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his majeſty's troops, and deſtroy the well-diſpoſed ſubjects of this colony: To defeat ſuch treaſonable purpoſes, and that all ſuch traitors, and their abetters, may be brought to juſtice, and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again reſtored, which the ordinary courſe of the civil law is unable to effect, I have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforeſaid good purpoſes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, *by his majeſty*, determine to execute martial law, and cauſe the ſame to be executed throughout this colony; and to the end that *peace* and *good order* may the ſooner be reſtored, I do require every perſon capable of bearing arms to reſort to his majeſty's STANDARD, or be looked upon as traitors to his majeſty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon ſuch offences, ſuch as *forfeiture of life*, *confiſcation of lands*, &c. &c. And I do hereby farther declare all *indented ſervants*, *negroes*, or others (appertaining to rebels) *free*, that are able and willing to bear arms, they *joining his majeſty's troops*, as ſoon as may be, for the more ſpeedily reducing this colony to a *proper ſenſe* of their duty, to his majeſty's crown and dignity. I do farther order, and require, all his majeſty's liege ſubjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own cuſtody, till ſuch time as peace may be again reſtored to this at preſent moſt unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former ſalutary purpoſes, by officers properly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

Given on board the ſhip William, *off* Norfolk, *the 7th day of* November.

Mr. PURDIE,

A COPY of the above proclamation having fallen into my hands, I thought it was neceſſary, for the welfare of two ſorts of people, that its publick appearance ſhould be attended with comments of the following nature. Such as have mixed much in ſociety, and have had opportunities of hearing the ſubject of the preſent unnatural conteſt diſcuſſed, will be but little ſtartled at the appellation of *rebel*, becauſe they will know that it is not merited; but others there may be whoſe circumſtances may, in a great meaſure, have excluded them from the knowledge of publick matters, who may be ſincerely attached to the intereſts of their country, and who may yet be frightened to act againſt it from the dread of incurring a guilt which, by all good men, is juſtly abhorred. To theſe, it may be proper to addreſs a few remarks upon this proclamation; and as part of the proclamation reſpects the negroes, and ſeems to offer ſomething very flattering and deſirable to them, it may be doing them, as well as the country, a ſervice, to give them a juſt view of what they are to expect, ſhould they be ſo weak and wicked as to comply with what lord *Dunmore* requires.

Thoſe, then, who are afraid of being ſtyled rebels, I would beg to conſider, that although lord *Dunmore*, in this proclamation, inſidiouſly mentions his having till now entertained hopes of an accommodation, yet the whole tenour of his conduct, for many months paſt, has had the moſt direct and ſtrongeſt tendency to widen the unhappy breach, and render a reconciliation more difficult. For what other purpoſe did he write his falſe and inflammatory letters to the miniſters of ſtate? Why did he, under cover of the night, take from us our powder, and render uſeleſs the arms of our publick magazine? Why did he ſecretly and treacherouſly lay ſnares for the lives of our unwary brethren, ſnares that had likely to have proved but too effectual? Why did he, under idle pretences, withdraw himſelf from the ſeat of government, where alone he could, had he been willing, have done eſſential ſervice to our country? Why, by his authorithy, have continual depredations been ſince made upon ſuch of our countrymen as were ſituated within the reach of ſhips of war and tenders? Why have our towns been attacked, and houſes deſtroyed? Why have the perſons of many of our moſt reſpectable brethren been ſeized upon, torn from all their connections, and confined on board of ſhips? Was all this to bring about a reconciliation? Judge for yourſelves, whether the injuring of our perſons and properties be the readieſt way to regain our affections. After inſulting our perſons, he now preſumes to inſult our underſtandings alſo. Do not believe his words, when his actions ſo directly contradict them. If he wiſhed for an accommodation, if he had a deſire to reſtore peace and order, as he profeſſes, it was to be upon terms which would have been diſgraceful, and in the end deſtructive of every thing dear and valuable. Conſider again the many attempts which have been made to enſlave us. Nature gave us equal privileges with the people of Great Britain; we are equally, with them, entitled to the diſpoſal of our own property; and we have never reſigned to them theſe rights, which we derived from nature. But they have endeavoured, unjuſtly, to rob us of them: They have made acts of parliament, in which we in no manner concurred, which diſpoſe of our property; acts which abridge us of liberties we once enjoyed, and which impoſe burthens and reſtraints upon us too heavy to be born. Had we immediately taken up arms to aſſert our rights, and to prevent the exerciſe of unlawful power, though our cauſe would have been juſt, yet our conduct would have been precipitate, and ſo far blameable. We might then, with ſome ſhadow of juſtice, have been charged with *rebellion*, or a diſpoſition to rebel. But this was not the way we behaved: We petitioned once and again, in the moſt dutiful manner; we hoped that the righteouſneſs of our cauſe would appear, that our complaints would be heard and attended to; we wiſhed to avoid the horrours of a civil war, and ſo long proceeded in this fruitleſs track that our not adopting a more vigorous oppoſition ſeemed rather to proceed from a ſpirit of meanneſs and fear than of peace and loyalty, and all that we gained was to be more grievouſly oppreſſed. At length, we reſolved to with-hold our commerce from Britain; and, by thus affecting her intereſt, oblige her to redreſs our grievances. But in this alſo we have been diſappointed: Our aſſociations have been deemed unlawful combinations, and oppoſition to government; we have been entirely deprived of our trade to foreign countries, and even amongſt ourſelves, and fleets and armies have been ſent to reduce us to a compliance with the unjuſt and arbitrary demands of the Britiſh miniſter, and corrupt parliament. Reduced to ſuch circumſtances, to what could we have recourſe but to arms? Every other expedient having been tried, aud found ineffectual, this alone was left; and this we have, at laſt, unwillingly adopted. If it be *rebellion* to take up arms in ſuch a cauſe as this, rebellion then is not only a juſtifiable, but an honourable thing. But, let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. They who call us rebels cannot make us ſo. Rebellion is open, and avows oppoſition to lawful authority; but it is uſurped and arbitrary power which we have determined to oppoſe. Societies are formed, and magiſtrates appointed, that men may the better enjoy the bleſſings of life. Some of the rights which they have derived from nature they part with, that they may the more peaceably and ſafely poſſeſs the reſt. To preſerve the rights they have reſerved is the duty of every member of ſociety, and to deprive a people of theſe is *treaſon*, is *rebellion againſt the ſtate*. If this doctrine then be right, which no one, I believe, will venture to deny, we, my countrymen, are dutiful members of ſociety; and the perſons who endeavour to rob us of our rights, *they are the rebels*, *rebels to their country*, *and to the rights of human nature*. I repeat it again, let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. We are acting the part of loyal ſubjects, of faithful members of the community, when we ſtand forth in oppoſition to the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of any man, or ſet of men. Reſort not then to the *ſtandard* which lord *Dunmore* has ſet up; and if any of you have been ſo far miſtaken in your duty as to join him, fly from his camp, as an infected place, and ſpeedily rejoin your virtuous ſuffering countrymen; for, be ye well aſſured, that the time will come when theſe invaders of the rights of human kind will ſuffer the puniſhment due to their crimes; and when the inſulted and oppreſſed Americans will, if they preſerve their virtue, triumph over all their enemies.

The ſecond claſs of people, for whoſe ſake a few remarks upon this proclamation ſeem neceſſary, is the *negroes*. They have been flattered with their freedom, if they be able to bear arms, and will ſpeedily join lord *Dunmore*'s troops. To none then is freedom promiſed but to ſuch as are able to do lord *Dunmore* ſervice. The aged, the infirm, the women and children, are ſtill to remain the property of their maſters, of maſters who will be provoked to ſeverity, ſhould part of their ſlaves deſert them. Lord *Dunmore*'s declaration, therefore, is a cruel declaration to the negroes. He does not even pretend to make it out of any tenderneſs to them, but ſolely upon his own account;

and ſhould it meet with ſucceſs, it leaves by far the greater number at the mercy of an enraged and injured people. But ſhould there be any amongſt the negroes weak enough to believe that lord *Dunmore* intends to do them a kindneſs, and wicked enough to provoke the fury of the Americans againſt their defenceleſs fathers and mothers, their wives, their women and children, let them only conſider the difficulty of effecting their eſcape, and what they muſt expect to ſuffer if they fall into the hands of the Americans. Let them farther conſider what muſt be their fate, ſhould the Engliſh prove conquerors in this diſpute. If we can judge of the future from the paſt, it will not be much mended. Long have the Americans, moved by compaſſion, and actuated by ſound policy, endeavoured to ſtop the progreſs of ſlavery. Our Aſſemblies have repeatedly paſſed acts, laying heavy duties upon imported negroes, by which they meant altogether to prevent the horrid traffick; but their humane intentions have been as often fruſtrated by the cruelty and covetouſneſs of a ſet of Engliſh merchants, who prevailed upon the king to repeal our kind and merciful acts, little indeed to the credit of his humanity. Can it then be ſuppoſed that the negroes will be better uſed by the Engliſh, who have always encouraged and upheld this ſlavery, than by their preſent maſters, who pity their condition, who wiſh in general to make it as eaſy and comfortable as poſſible, and who would willingly, were it in their power, or were they permitted, not only prevent any more negroes from loſing their freedom, but reſtore it to ſuch as have already unhappily loſt it? No, the ends of lord *Dunmore* and his party being anſwered, they will either give up the offending negroes to the rigour of the laws they have broken, or ſell them in the Weſt Indies, where every year they ſell many thouſands of their miſerable brethren, to periſh either by the inclemency of weather, or the cruelty of barbarous maſters. Be not then, ye negroes, tempted by this proclamation to ruin yourſelves. I have given you a faithful view of what you are to expect; and I declare before GOD, in doing it, I have conſidered your welfare, as well as that of the country. Whether you will profit by my advice, I cannot tell; but this I know, that whether we ſuffer or not, if you deſert us, you moſt certainly will.

AS the revenue ariſing from the 2s. per hhd. on tobacco will not be ſufficient to defray the expenſe of government, and it is expected no farther payments will be made during the continuance of the preſent troubles, I think it proper to inform ſuch officers, and others, who have been uſually paid out of that fund, that the whole of the revenue, to the 25th of *October* laſt, will be exhauſted, by the payment of ſuch ſalaries as are authoriſed by his majeſty's immediate warrants.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

For SALE,

SIX very fine *BAY*, and four *BLACK COLTS*. Inquire of the printer.

Wanted to hire or purchaſe,

A GOOD *NEGRO BLACKSMITH*. Inquire of the printer.

ADJOINING the houſe of mr. *James French*, in the new town of *Peterſburg*, is carried on, by the ſubſcribers, a *manufactory* of *mens boots* and *ſhoes*, alſo *womens leather*, *cloth*, *calimanco*, *ſilk*, *and ſatin ſhoes*; all of which are made after the neweſt faſhion, and equal in goodneſs and workmanſhip to any imported from *London*, many of the hands having worked with *Didſbury*, and other capital tradeſmen in that branch. As we purpoſe continuing and carrying on this buſineſs to a conſiderable extent, we ſhall endeavour to do the work well, and at a moderate price; but no credit will be givenby

(6) JOHN BLANEY, & co.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 24, 1775.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* immediately, all mrs. *Rathell's* STOCK of GOODS will be abſolutely ſold by publick vendue, the 10th and 11th days of next month, for ready money, with a large bow window, ſome ſhow-glaſſes, and glaſs caſes.------All perſons indebted to mrs. *Rathell* are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, either to *John Tazewell*, eſq; of this city, or to

(2) M. BRODIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 8, 1775.

THE attorney-general's *ſlaves* and *houſehold furniture*, which were advertiſed for ſale at the next meeting of the merchants, will be ſold the 25th day of this month, by

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES COCKE, } ſurviving truſtees.

To be LET to the higheſt bidder, at Hanover *courthouſe, for the enſuing year, on* Thurſday *the 7th of* December *next*,

THE well accuſtomed tavern in *Hanover* town belonging to the eſtate of *Thomas Tinſley*, deceaſed. The many conveniencies belonging to this houſe are too well known to require a particular deſcription, and therefore it is ſufficient to ſay, they are equalled by very few, and exceeded by none in the colony. Bond and ſecurity, to the adminiſtratrix, will be required. Any perſon inclined to engage by private contract may apply to *Leighton Wood*, jun. for terms.

To be rented till Chriſtmas 1776, *and may be entered on immediately*,

A TENEMENT in the town of *Richmond*, oppoſite to mrs. *Younghuſband's* tavern, which will ſuit very well either for a tavern or two families. The houſes are in very good repair, and there is a large garden, and a ſtable that will hold twelve horſes. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid tenement may apply to mr. *George Donald*, near *Richmond*, who is fully empowered to rent the ſame, by

GEORGE MUTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 14, 1775.

STOLEN ont of my company, a few days paſt, a ſmall *RIFLE GUN* with a yellow ſtock ſomewhat defaced, without a box, and broken juſt below the lock; the breech is mended with three iron pins. Whoever will produce the ſaid gun to the commanding-officer at this place ſhall have 20s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 40s.

WILLIAM FONTAIN.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony ſoon, and will return in a few months. In his abſence, mr. *John Barret* is fully empowered to tranſact his buſineſs.

ROBERT BAINE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 15, 1775.

BROKE jail on *Monday* the 13th inſtant (*November*) a remarkable light mulatto ſlave, named DICK, the property of mr. *Anthony Lamb* of *Amelia*, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down look, a ſcar in his upper lip, ſhort dark hair, and dark eyes; had on, a red lappelled ſailor's waiſtcoat, narrow oſnabrug trouſers and ſhirt, a cocked hat, and ſhoes and ſtockings. He has been run away for 18 months paſt, and went by water as a freeman, till laſt ſummer, when he enliſted as a ſoldier, in *Princeſs Anne* county, under capt. *Davis*, by the name of *Will. Thompſon*, and came to this city, where he was taken up, and committed to jail. I imagine he will again try to paſs for a freeman, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, or return to *Nanſemond*, where I hear he left a crop of corn. Whoever ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. and if brought home to me 3l. reward.

JOHN LAMB.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, and to return in a few months.

NINIAN MENZIES.

Wanted immediately,

AN *ADJUTANT* to the minute battalion of *Southampton* diſtrict, alſo a perſon who underſtands the *FIFE* and beating of the *DRUM* to perfection. Any perſons qualified for the above purpoſes, that want employment, and can come well recommended, are deſired to apply to the commanding-officer of the ſaid battalion.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in *King William*, about the beginning of *October* laſt, a *black horſe intermixed all over with white hairs*, paces altogether in the bridle, is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock R. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 40s. reward.

(2) CALEB TURNER.

YORK TOWN, *November* 7, 1775

STOLEN from *Fleet's* ferry landing, on *Mattapony* river, laſt *Friday* night, a 25 hhd FLAT, with her ſail, covering, anchor, cable, &c. The frame is of mulberry, and the yard quite new Two ſailors, who came paſſengers down the river, from *Todd's* warehouſe, in the flat, were miſſing at the ſame time, and it is ſuppoſed have carried her to *Norfolk*, or up the bay. Whoever ſecures the flat, and will give me intelligence ſo that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

DAVID JAMESON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in *Charles City*, the 7th of this inſtant, at night, *a light bay mare* 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has no brand that I remember, but many ſaddle ſpots on her back, paces, trots, and gallops well, drags her hind feet, and was with foal when taken from me. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, if taken in this or *New Kent* county, ſhall have a dollar reward; if in any other county, 20s.

JOHN SHEARMAN.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* county jail, a negro fellow who calls himſelf *William Pig*, and ſays he belongs to doctor *William Clarke* of *Charlotte* county. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

JAMES EMERSON, jailer.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* county jail, as a runaway, *Iſaac Lewis*, by trade a waggon-maker, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and ſays he is a native of *Pennſylvania*; he has on an old drab coat and green waiſtcoat, oſnabrug ſhirt, and an old felt hat. JAMES EMERSON, jailer.

STOLEN *from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near* Williamſburg, *a* light bay mare, 3 *years old next ſpring, about* 4 *feet* 4 *inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead a little larger than a dollar, both hind feet white, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in* Williamſburg, *ſhall have* 20s.

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

N. B *I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away for the future.*

NORTHUMBERLAND, *October* 20, 1775.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro man named *BEN*, about 25 years old, is very black, middle ſized, has a ſcar over one of his eyes, occaſioned by a burn when young, and had on when he went away (which is about three months ago) ſuch clothes as negroes commonly wear in ſummer. He is a pretty good ſawer, and can do a little at the carpenters work. I will give 5l. reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me, if taken in *Virginia*, if in *Maryland* or *Carolina*, 10l. I ſuſpect ſome perſon has forged a paſs for him, that he may travel as a freeman.

7‖ JOHN GORDON.

WAS *loſt by the troops that went from this place to* Hampton, *on* thurſday *the 26th of* October *laſt, a VERY LARGE SORREL HORSE, branded on one, or both buttocks*, I B; *has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any perſon who delivers the ſaid horſe to mr.* James Somervill *merchant in* Fredericksſburg, *to mrs.* Stevens *at* Culpeper *courthouſe, or to mr.* William Finnie *of* Williamſburg, *ſhall receive a reward of* 40s.

EDWARD STEVENS.

To be rented to the higheſt bidder, on the 11*th of* December, *and entered upon at* Chriſtmas,

A PLANTATION near *Winchester*, called *Neville's*, belonging to the eſtate of *James Burwell*, eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of 1100 acres of land, together with 12 hands, which are now on the land. The quality of the land is extremely good, and the meadow ground in good order. There is on the premiſes a commodious ſtone dwellinghouſe with eight rooms, and all neceſſary buildings for a large farm. If any perſon ſhould incline to make a private bargain, application may be made to major *Cocke* of *Loudoun* county, or

ANNE BURWELL.

KING'S creek, *Nov.* 7, 1775.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN *from* Hampton, *a* light bay horſe *about* 14 *hands and a half high, with a blaze in his face, white hairs in his mane and tail, paces and gallops well, and branded on the off buttock*

C

R N. *He was rode from* Williamſburg *by capt.* Buford *of the rifle company. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to mr.* Alexander Purdie, *printer, ſhall have* 20s. *reward.*

BEVERLEY DICKSON.

JAMES CITY county, *November* 1, 1775.

RUN away from *Drummond's* neck, the 27th of laſt month, a young negro man named HARRY, who can read and write, and carried with him ſeveral ſuits of clothing. I purchaſed him of mr. *James Donald*, who brought him from *Scotland*, where he had been many years. He has had the ſmallpox, can ſpeak *Scotch*, and ſings *Scotch* ſongs. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

(6) JOHN AYLETT.

CHARLES CITY, ſc.

William Rickman, *one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, to all ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, and head-boroughs, within the colony and dominion of* Virginia.

WHEREAS complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of *William Gregory*, that AARON and MICHAEL, two negro ſlaves formerly belonging to the hon. *William Byrd*, eſq; and who were under ſentence of death, did, on the 10th inſtant, forcibly eſcape from the jail of this county, and are now going at large: Theſe are therefore, in his majeſty's name, to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts, to make diligent ſearch, by way of hue, and cry, for the ſaid *Aaron* and *Michael*, and them having found to ſeize and retake, and ſafely convey, or cauſe to be ſafely conveyed, to the jail of the ſaid county of *Charles City*, there to be kept until they ſhall be thence diſcharged by due courſe of law.

Given under my hand and ſeal this 12th day of *July*, 1775, in the 15th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord GEORGE III.

(tf) WILLIAM RICKMAN.

To be SOLD at publick auction, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of mr. John Todd Bickerton, *deceaſed, at* Hanover *courthouſe, on the firſt* thurſday *in* December *next, being court day,*

ONE tract of LAND lying on the *Byrd* creek, in *Albemarle* county, containing 700 acres, with a plantation cleared ſufficient to work ſeven or eight hands, and convenient buildings for a family. Alſo one other tract, lying on *Hickory* creek, in *Louiſa* county, containing 1425 acres, without any improvements thereon. Theſe lands are ſubject to the dower of mrs. *Martha Bickerton*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to the executors. (7)

To be SOLD, on ſhort or long credit, or for ready money,

THE tract of land where I live, called *Drummond's Neck*, containing 700 acres, in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*. The land, in common, is very level and rich. There are, I ſuppoſe, 300 acres of marſh, ſuperiour to any I have ſeen. It lies high, remarkably dry, and convenient to be reclaimed. Plenty of wildfowl, almoſt of all kinds, frequent here. On this land are two exceeding fine fiſheries, all convenient, and neceſſary houſes, with a garden lately built. I will alſo ſell my ſtocks of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with my crops of wheat, oats, corn, and fodder. Although this piece of land has many advantages in its ſituation which others have not that are on the river, yet I cannot poſſeſs an equal ſhare of health here, not being uſed to the lower parts of the country for ſeveral years paſt.

(6) JOHN AYLETT.

N. B. I want to hire a CARPETER, a ſingle man, for a few months.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro lad named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large ſcar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means ſome of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably ſharp on the top. His clothes were ſuch as is common for working negroes, and he was ſeen going down the country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.

(tf) JAMES EDMONDSON.

YORK TOWN, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King & Queen*, a negro man named HARRY, who ſome years ago was mortgaged to the hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of col. *Thomas Moore's* negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid negro, either to col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall have 40s. reward.

(tf) THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of mr. *John Shermer* in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40s. by *Mann Page*, junior, eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf) JAMES JONES.

COMMITTED to *Norfolk* county jail, on the 8th of *March* laſt, a negro man, who ſays his name is DAVY, and that he belongs to *William Smith* on the eaſtern ſhore of *Maryland;* he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

(12) SAMUEL PORTLOCK, jailer.

COMMITTED to *Norfolk* county jail, on the 10th of *September* laſt, a ſlim negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIAM PARROT, that he is a freeman, and was born about a mile from *Williamſburg;* he is about 6 feet 2 inches high. His owner (if any) is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

(12) SAMUEL PORTLOCK, jailer.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county,*

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FRIDAY, November 24, 1775. SUPPLEMENT. No. 43.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

In CONGRESS, *Wedneſday, November* 8, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT all letters to and from the delegates of the united colonies, during the ſeſſions of Congreſs, paſs, and be carried free of poſtage; the members having engaged, upon their honour, not to frank or encloſe any letters but their own.

November 9. By authentick intelligence from London, by the laſt veſſel, we learn that on the 21ſt of Auguſt a copy of the petition to the king, which was ſent from the Congreſs by mr. R. Penn, was ſent to the ſecretary of ſtate for America, and on the firſt of September, the firſt moment that was permitted, the original was preſented to him, which his lordſhip promiſed to deliver to his majeſty.

His lordſhip was preſſed to obtain an anſwer, but thoſe who preſented it were told, *That as his majeſty did not receive it on the throne, no anſwer would be given.*

Ordered to be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 24.

WHEN col. Woodford had embarked his men at Sandy Point, to croſs over to join the firſt detachment at Cobham, he was determined to attack a large ſloop tender which had been ſent up to prevent his paſſage; but as ſoon as the boats were manned, and had put off from the ſhore, the tender tacked about and ran down to Jameſtown, where, being ſorely mortified at their diſappointment and diſgrace, the man of war and tenders fired for ſome time with great fury at our men ſtationed there, and the next day they all fell down the river, to reinforce our late governour, at Goſport. This tender, in her paſſage up the river, came within about 400 yards of the ſhore; on which capt. Green, and ten of his men, gave them a ſalute, which ſo diſconcerted them that they ſtood away, and ran aground on the other ſhore, where they ſtuck for ſome time. Col. Scott, who was at Cobham, oppoſite to Jameſtown, ſeeing a flat loaded with oyſters endeavouring to go to the Kingfiſher, ſent off a boat or two after her to prevent her; on which the man of war fired at the boats, but our men forced the flat to paſs by, and drove her ſo near to the Jameſtown ſide that capt. Green and his men got her within reach of their rifles, and took her, eat the oyſters, and ſkimmed the ſhells in contempt at the Kingfiſher and her tenders.

CAMP, 5 *miles below* COBHAM, *Nov.* 21. Col. Woodford having received an expreſs laſt night from Suffolk, with intelligence that lord Dunmore was expected to be there this night or to-morrow, in order to deſtroy the proviſions, recruit, and publiſh *his* proclamation, &c. this morning, at reveille beating, detached a party of 215 privates (103 of them good riflemen) under the command of lieutenant-colonel Scott and major Marſhall, with their other proper officers, to make a forced march, without any other baggage than their blankets, to prevent the farther progreſs of our enemies till we can get down. They will be at Suffolk before they ſleep, which is 35 miles diſtant.

By the northern poſt we have advices from England to Sept. 14th; which announce the moſt vigorous preparations againſt the colonies, both by ſea and land; ſo that we need not be at a loſs to know what will be our fate, if we do not immediately beſtir ourſelves, and reſolve to acquit ourſelves like men, who have much to loſe, and a world of happineſs to gain.---There is a talk of mr. Wedderburne's being actually appointed to the ſeals, and that, in conſequence, a patent for a peerage is making out for him. The miniſtry are ſending out 100 oxen, and 200 ſheep, to their diſtreſſed friends in Boſton; and, all their wheat being expended, have ſent two ſhips to Ireland, to load with *potatoes* for the ſame port, to *ſtuff* the poor ſoldiers. Orders are ſent to governour Carleton to raiſe 10,000 Canadians, to be ſent to the aſſiſtance of general Howe, at Boſton; but the unfortunate gentleman is juſt defeated, which effectually demoliſhes that ſcheme. Inſurrections begin to be dreaded in Ireland, if troops are not ſpeedily ſent there to replace the Iriſh regiments on duty in America. At Liverpool, upwards of 3000 ſailors having been thrown out of employ by the merchants, owing to the ſtoppage of trade, ſince the diſturbances in America, roſe in great bodies, and unrigged all the veſſels ready to ſail, which brought on a ſkirmiſh, wherein ſome ſailors were killed and wounded, which ſo enraged them that they broke open warehouſes for arms and ammunition, and at 1 o'clock ſurrounded the change, ſome with muſkets, and others with cutlaſſes, and three cannon; they then hoiſted the bloody flag, and began to fire, upon which all the houſes were ſhut up. Thus affairs ſtood when the poſt left that town, the 30th of Auguſt laſt. This is only an introduction to greater diſturbances in England, the conſequence of the deſtructive meaſures now carrying on againſt their American brethren. Several Dutch veſſels are ſailed for America, loaded with warlike ſtores, though cleared as if bound for the Mediterranean. The Mancheſter rebels, in recompenſe for the encouragement given by the miniſtry to their manufactures, have offered 600,000l. to enable his majeſty to carry on the American war. The parliament is prorogued to October 26th, when it is to meet for the deſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

The town of Newport, in Rhode Iſland, is now beſieged by two men of war, a bomb brig, and two tenders. The inhabitants had begun to move out, expecting the ſame treatment as Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *November* 14.

" By a ſhip lately arrived here from London, which brought letters to September 12th, our former accounts of the miniſterial deſigns are pretty nearly confirmed; 24000 men to be in Boſton in the ſpring, and a ſmall army in Virginia and South Carolina. There came many paſſengers; one of them, juſt before he left London, fell in with a gentleman juſt returned from Paris, who communicated the following intelligence to him, verbally, being afraid to write it to any body here. When he firſt arrived at Calais, he found the people totally ignorant of the American affairs; but as he approached nearer to Paris he found it more and more the ſubject of converſation, till he got there, where it engroſſed all converſation. The Americans were ſpoken of in the higheſt terms of eulogium. His connections enabled him to mix in the company of the court; he found it much wiſhed that they ſhould receive ſome application from us. They deſired nothing more than the neutrality of the American colonies, being ſatisfied they are a match for Great Britain unaſſiſted by her colonies. In return for this neutrality, they would protect our trade. This

gentleman's inquiries on the head of America at laſt induced a ſuſpicion that he was an American agent ſent to make application to them, and ſounding to ſee if his way was ſafe. Lord Dartmouth, in converſation with a gentleman, was urged to be cautious of carrying into execution the bloody plan propoſed for the next campaign. He declared he was aſſured the northern colonies would throw off their dependence, if they could; but was ſatisfied the ſouthern ones would not puſh their oppoſition ſo far. The gentleman then told him, his ſecurity on that head would be fatal to Great Britain; and to remember, that, if his plan ſhould really be carried into execution, the colonies would be for ever loſt. To confirm the account above-mentioned from Paris, it is ſaid, and believed here, that 3000 land forces are arrived at Dominique, the commanding-officer of which aſſures the people there that there will be a war between his court and Great Britain before the ſpring, and that a conſiderable French fleet is coming out to the Weſt Indies.---A private letter from a member of parliament to ------ ſays, that on the 19th of Auguſt general Haldimand was two hours cloſetted with his majeſty; that, in the courſe of the converſation, his majeſty expreſſed himſelf in theſe bitter words, *I am unalterably determined, at every hazard, and at the risk of every conſequence, to compel the colonies to abſolute ſubmiſſion.* It is thought this was in conſequence of warm remonſtrances from the good old general, to point out the impracticability of reducing America to ſubmiſſion, this being the office he had declared he would undertake."

P. S. Since ſealing the within, a certain account is received, that Carleton, marching with 800 men to the relief of St. John's, was defeated by a party of 700 of our Green Mountain Boys, 25 killed, 50 priſoners. The garriſon of St. John's (600 in number) then ſurrendered priſoners of war, with a great collection of military ſtores. Our army marched the 3d inſtant for Montreal.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS divers reports have been propagated, that the army deſtined to guard and protect the inhabitants of the counties of *Norfolk* and *Princeſs Anne*, and the parts adjacent, were empowered and directed to deſtroy the houſes and properties of particular perſons in ſome of the towns in thoſe parts, who have been juſtly alarmed by ſuch falſe and malicious reports: In order, therefore, to do juſtice to the publick in general, and to ſatisfy all private perſons in particular, the Committee of Safety think it neceſſary to declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the above-mentioned reports have been propagated without having the leaſt foundation in truth, it having been determined, and the army aforeſaid being inſtructed, particularly to ſupport and protect the perſons and properties of all friends to *America*, and not wantonly to damage or deſtroy the property of any perſonwhatſoever.

By order of the committee.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

COMMITTED to *Nanſemond* county jail, the 20th of *October* laſt, a negro fellow named JACOB, who ſays he belongs to *William Wallace* of *North Carolina*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, jailer.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a *bay mare colt*, one year old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock N. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JOSEPH MAGANN.

To be SOLD, *on reaſonable terms*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Lunenburg* county, on *Flat Rock*, containing 700 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, and all other neceſſary houſes for a family to retire to in theſe troubleſome times. The land is very good, and the plantation in good order for farming, and on which is a good apple and peach orchard, and about 40 acres of wheat ſowed. The land will be ſold alone, or together with the corn, wheat, oats, and fodder thereon; and the terms may be known of mr. *John Graham* in *Lunenburg* county, or of mrs. *Agneſs May*, on the premiſes.

JOHN MAY.

THE buſineſs lately under the management of mr. *Archibald Cuniſon*, on account of *Buchanans*, *Haſtie*, and co. merchants in *Glaſgow*, we have put into the hands of mr. *Robert M'Kittrick*, who will reſide at *Haliſax* town for the purpoſe of ſettling and collecting the debts due their *Milner's* ſtore in *Virginia*, and their *Deep Creek*, *Haliſax*, *Windſor*, and *Orange* ſtores, in *North Carolina*. All perſons indebted to the company for tranſactions with mr. *Cuniſon*, or for dealings at any of the ſaid ſtores, and have it not in their power to pay off their accounts, are requeſted to make ſettlements as ſpeedily as poſſible. Whoever have demands againſt the company, for tranſactions with mr. *Cuniſon*, will pleaſe to make them known to mr. *M'Kittrick*, who will pay them.

LOST laſt week, between mr. *Burwell's* and *Glouceſter* town, a HORIZONTAL GOLD WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name *Toolman*, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat *China* dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a riband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to mr. *Burwell*, ſhall have 50s. reward, and no queſtions aſked; if it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given, for which kindneſs the above-mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

ON the 30th day of *October*, 1775, died in *Prince George* county, in *Virginia*, WILLIAM NELSON, of the town of *Gilderſon*, near *Leeds*, in *Great Britain*. This gentleman was ſent over with a power of attorney to ſettle certain accounts wherein *John Ellis* of ſaid *Leeds*, and *John Jackſon* of ſaid *Gilderſon*, are intereſted; and as there is no immediate channel of conveying a letter to *Great Britain* at this time, this method, over and above letters put into the poſt-office, is taken to give meſſrs. *Ellis & Jackſon* information of the death of the ſaid *Nelſon*, by their very humble ſervant,

PETER WILLIAMS.

N. B. His books, papers, and effects, are ſafe in my poſſeſſion.

To be RENTED to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt Thurſday *in* December *next, at* Hanover *court-houſe*,

FOUR lots in *Newcaſtle*, belonging to the eſtate of *Charles Tinſley*, deceaſed; whereon is an exceeding good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and two on the upper floor, with fire-places to each, a kitchen, dairy, meat-houſe, ſtable, and an out-houſe with a fire-place. The above tenement is exceedingly well ſituated for a tavern, andwill be let for one year from the 25th of *December* next, when poſſeſſion will be given. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required by

WILLIAM TINSLEY, adm.